

12 WORKING PLANS

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

**CYPRESS**

**"SHORT CUTS" TO  
GOOD CARPENTRY  
ON THE FARM**

**CYPRESS**  
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**VOL. 36**

CONTAINING ORIGINAL DESIGNS,  
PERSPECTIVE SKETCHES, AND WORKING  
PLANS, ALL THE HOME CARPENTER  
NEEDS, FOR BOX SILL, JOIST & STUDDING,  
WALL CONSTRUCTION, CORNICES, KITCH-  
EN CABINET, HOUSED STRING STAIR,  
STRAIGHT STAIR, TRUSS ED BARN, BRAC-  
ING TO PREVENT SPREADING, END AND  
SIDE WALLS FOR HAY BARN, SELF-  
SUPPORTING ROOF, AND PLANK-FRAMED  
TRUSS. **CYPRESS LUMBER LASTS FOREST.**

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THE WOOD ETERNAL

THIS IS THE

## CYPRESS

"SHORT CUTS" TO GOOD  
CARPENTRY ON THE FARM

# BOOK

Vol. 36, CYPRESS Pocket Library

It contains a dozen cuts illustrative of  
more or less difficult problems for the  
Amateur Builder, with a Text in  
which We Tell Him, in short, HOW  
TO SOLVE THESE PROBLEMS.

How to Secure the  
GREATEST STRENGTH  
with the  
LEAST LUMBER  
and the  
LEAST LABOR  
(REAL ECONOMY BOOK)

COMPLIMENTS OF  
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Tenth Edition, July, 1921.

**CYPRESS**      **STOPS PROPERTY  
DEPRECIATION**

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[Also 24x36 Supplement with Working  
Detail Drawings in back of this book.]

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## **“SHORT CUTS” TO GOOD CARPENTRY ON THE FARM**

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This little booklet which we are now offering to the farmers of the country, or men in any other business who may be interested, is intended as a sort of a guide to the easy, economical and most effective doing of many of the hard tasks about house or barn building. Almost anyone can saw a board or a piece of scantling in two, but it is not given to all of us to saw them on the square or on the proper angle. The handling of a saw is more or less of an art, an art that is, to a considerable degree, inborn; but while it is true that many men and boys can saw a board on the square, even without applying the square to the board, it is also true that these same persons who have a

natural aptitude for tools and mechanics cannot, without instructions, do the simplest form of framing. It is not a hard matter to put rafters on a house, but it is rather a ticklish job to lay out and saw a set of barn or house rafters so that the ridge-pole will be absolutely level.

This matter of framing, if gone into fully, includes almost every operation that goes to make the completed structure. The rafters have to be framed, the studding and joists have to be framed; in fact, almost any form of marking and sawing lumber so that it will fit to intersect specific space when it is cut—each of those operations is nothing more or less than framing.

This booklet does not propose to give full instructions about framing a house or a barn or any other buildings for the farm, but it does give definite and specific instruc-

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tions for laying out, sawing and spiking together some of the most difficult portions of a frame structure.

## **WE WANT TO HELP YOU**

Certain it is, if we can make easier any one of the knotty problems of carpentry, then this booklet shall not have been written and printed in vain. To help each other should be at least a part of the life's work of every normal man. None of us lives to himself.

A careful study of the text of this book, with the instructions which will appear later on, together with the drawings that are expressed on the sheet which is folded in at the back, will give to any person who is at all handy with tools a good idea of how to reproduce the part described and illustrated.

It is the hope of the Southern

## **CYPRESS THE WOOD THAT LASTS**

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Cypress Manufacturers' Association that the contents of this booklet will be exceedingly valuable to those who are fortunate enough to get a copy. Study it carefully—get some rough lumber for a try-out and see if these plans are not thoroughly practical. There is only one proper test for them, and that test is in the trial.

Of course, it is very essential to have plans, building details and specifications before one undertakes the work of putting up a farm building of any considerable size. The Cypress Pocket Library booklets are replete with all sorts of plans.

If it is a barn you need, a hog house, corn crib, chicken house or silo, the Cypress Pocket Library contains authoritative booklets on all of these subjects and these booklets are entirely free. Volume 20 deals with CYPRESS for all farm needs and contains plans for

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three barns, a hog house, chicken house, corn crib, silo and small conservatory. Volume 4 of the same Library contains plans and working details, with full specifications, for three barns and a large horse barn. This, too, is absolutely free for the asking. Volume 37 is a silo book and contains a large number of plans, with detail drawings, so that one may select almost any kind of a silo he would build, provided he wants to put one up that is permanent in its nature. Volumes 6, 8, 18 and 32 are Bungalow books; each contains full plans and specifications for the building of a beautiful cottage of this style of architecture. Volumes 29 and 34 are house books, and they tell all about building a thoroughly modern residence of moderate size and cost.

All of these booklets are free for the asking.

## **FRAMING THE HOUSE**

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### **Laying Out Foundation.**

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Before the carpenter begins to saw the timbers for the barn or house, of course it is necessary to dig the cellar and prepare the foundation. The laying out of the foundation is a very particular job and should be done with the greatest of care. Of course it must square up with the street in front, if it is for a house to be built in a village or city; if it is a country house, it must be squared with the compass. This laying out of the foundation precedes the digging of a cellar. In fact, the cellar is always to be dug with due regard to the limitations of the foundation that is to be built therein.

## THE WOOD THAT LASTS CYPRESS

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This laying out of the foundation is generally done by driving a stake at each corner and drawing a line between the different stakes. To square the corner is no simple process and there are several methods for doing this.

Probably the old rule of 12, 16 and 20 is still the best. This is done by driving the corner stakes and drawing a line around from stake to stake. Then measure from one corner stake out 12 ft. along your line in one direction; measure off 16 ft. on the other line at right angles with the line on which you have measured 12 ft. A line or tape measure drawn from the 12-ft. point on one line to the 16-ft. point on the other must measure exactly 20 ft., if the corner is a right angle corner. In this way one may test up the corners, if he is not well satisfied that he has them all at right angles.

## **THE FOUNDATION**

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In nearly all localities native stone may be had for the foundation walls. Not alone is the stone foundation better than one built of concrete after the monolithic style, or of cement blocks, but it is much more handsome. The cement blocks are no less than an imitation, and a cheap imitation at that, of genuine rough-faced stone.

Undoubtedly the handsomest walls are those made of boulders, or common field stone. In a country of glacial formation these are very cheap and usually abundant enough so that one may select all the stones for the facing of his walls of a particular color or general style. Where these may not be had, it is often convenient to get quarried stone, and quarried sand stones of rough face, are always dressy and handsome in the foundation for a frame house.

If these kinds of stone are not

convenient to get or are found at a distance so remote as to become too expensive, it is usual that brick may be bought at quite a fair price. By using the glazed brick that come out of the arches in the brick kiln for work below the ground, the brick foundation does not raise moisture, to any considerable extent, above the surface of the ground.

Any ordinary brick makes a substantial and rich wall for a frame house. Almost anything else is better than concrete; nothing else looks so cheap and shoddy as cement blocks. Besides this, concrete blocks are not generally durable—not enough water may be used to make the product stable. They are too often "crumbly." Then water running down the face of these walls washes the cement and causes the surface to become streaked.

It is a cheap looking job at best.

## **SILLS, JOISTS AND S T U D D I N G**

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After the foundation is in and is thoroughly dried, then the prospective building is ready for the carpenter.

Balloon framing is now so universally practiced that this book will treat of no other form of construction. A half century ago, when balloon framing first came into use, it was looked upon as a very cheap and worthless system of construction. Now it is doubtful if one can find a house that was built within the last decade, in which there are any of the heavy timbers, such as were used by our fathers and grandfathers.

The laying of the sills and the adjustment of the joists and studing becomes quite an important item. When balloon framing first came in, the sill was laid flat, gen-

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erally of 2x8, on top of the wall. The joists were set up edgewise on top of this and the studding placed on end on top of the sill and spiked to the end of the joists. This never proved very satisfactory, because it left the house so that mice might work in through the cracks that inevitably come after the lumber is thoroughly shrunken, between the mop board and the flooring.

Later on it became quite the style to lay this flat sill or bed plate on the wall flat, put on this the joists, lay the rough floor and put around the outside a 2x4 spiked through the rough floor into the joists and set on this the studding, toe-nailing them to this 2x4 plate, but that is generally regarded as rather flimsy construction.

## **BOX SILLS**

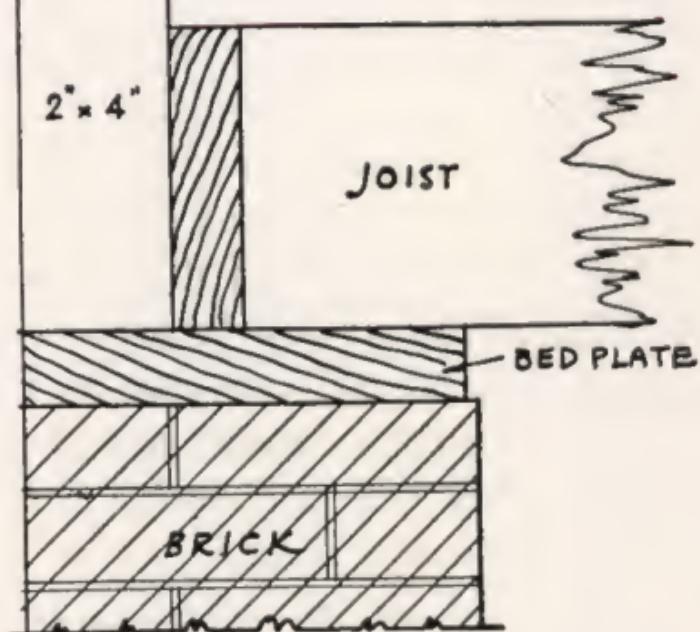
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Perhaps one of the best styles of construction for this part of the house is shown in Fig. 1 of the supplement in the back of this booklet. Here the sill is laid on top of the wall and it is generally 2x10 in size. The floor joists are all laid on this, so cut that they will receive a 2x6 piece spiked to the end of the floor joists all the way around. The studding are set on the outside of this and toenailed to the sill and spiked into this facing piece that is in turn spiked to the ends of the joists. This piece of 2x6 which is spiked between the ends of the joists and the edge of the studding, prevents rats and mice from getting in between the studding and shuts off all cold air drafts from the cellar. Besides this feature, this is regarded as a very staunch form of

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*BOX SILL  
CONSTRUCTION*

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construction for this part of the house. The frame started after this manner is bound to be an exceedingly stiff one.

A little study of Fig. 1 will readily prove to the proposing builder that it is one of the most

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desirable of all methods for starting the structure. If one desires to have this part of the house absolutely draft and vermin proof he may, after the siding is on and before the house is lathed, fill with mortar between the studding clear up to the floor level, and a little above. Some have used dry sand, but either the sand or the mortar will prove impervious to drafts of cold air such as may come in if your framing timbers are not thoroughly seasoned before they are spiked into place.

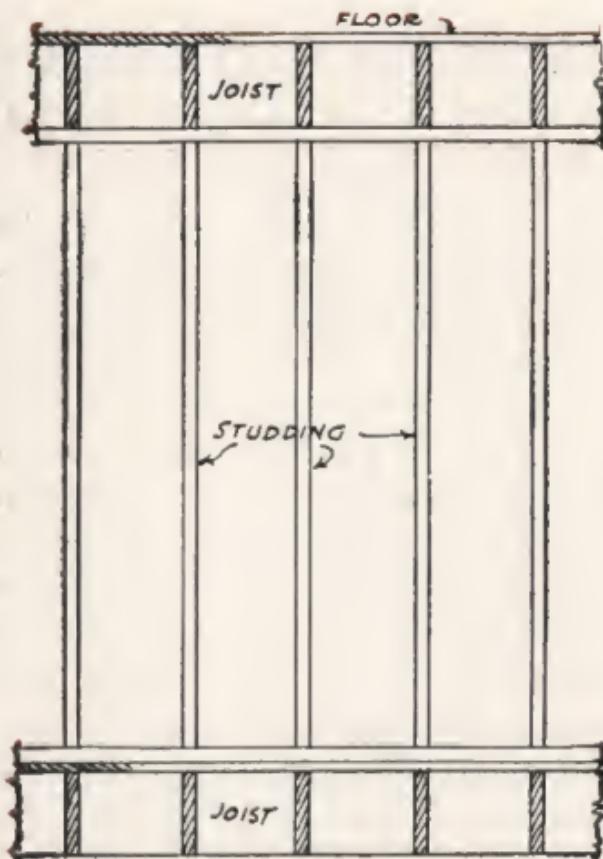
Sills should always be made of cypress lumber, because the moisture of the cellar, as well as that produced by "sweating" of the foundation walls, will rot any other kind of wood. Cypress is the wood that forever resists rot influences.

## SETTING THE STUDDING

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This is shown in Fig. 2 of the supplement. The studding should be set directly opposite the ends of the joists, if the boxed sill style of construction illustrated in Fig. 1 is to be followed. The second floor is usually built separate and on top of the main floor, but if it is thought desirable to run the studding clear up to the roof, as some prefer to have it done, then the second floor joists need to be spiked to the studding. In that case a 1x4 board is let into the studding immediately under the joists so that the joists have a support in addition to the spiking. To let in this 1x4 board also means to give to the structure a strong bracing, one that perhaps may be needed when a big wind arrives.

All this work should be done with great care and exactness. There is no profit in a slouchy job,



**PROPER ARRANGEMENT OF  
JOIST & STUDDING**

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either in building a farm house or in building a chicken coop. A little extra care and time and generally a few more spikes are commodities that pay out in the end.

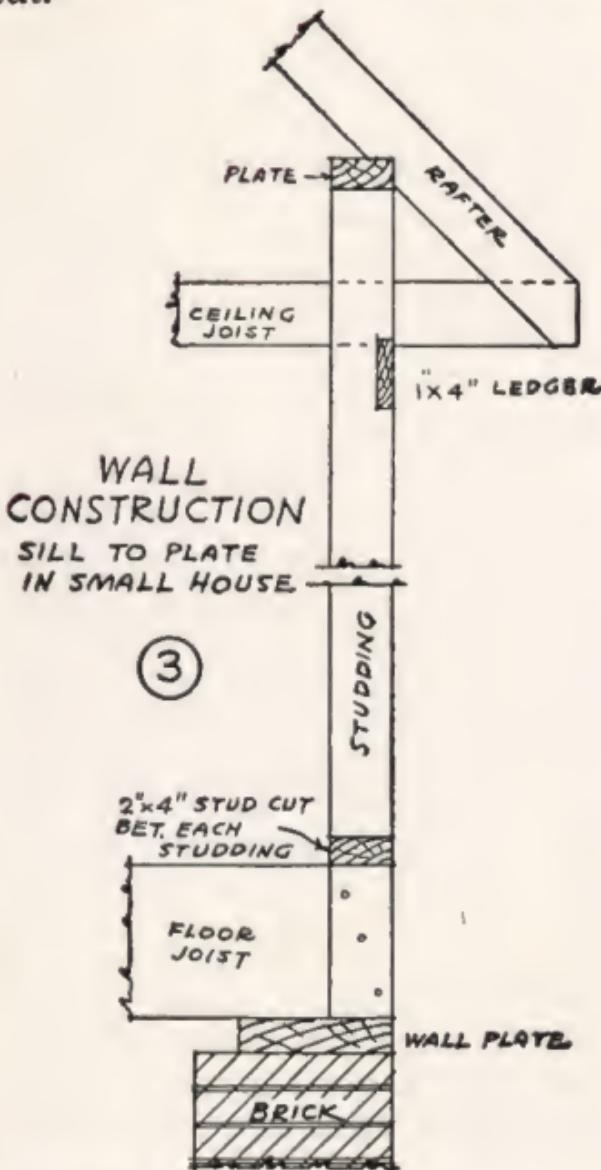
## WALL CONSTRUCTION

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In Fig. 3 of the supplement in the back of this booklet will be seen the section of a wall as it appears from the corner. This shows the setting of the studding, with the ceiling joists and the rafters. This really is intended to show how the rafters set on the plate. Here is shown an illustration of how the board is set into the studding for the support of joists, either for the second floor or for the ceiling of the second floor. This is called the "ribbon board" or the "ledger board." The illustration gives it 1x4, whereas it may be made 1x6—1x6 probably makes a little stronger construction. In a cottage, the style of cornice shown in this illustration is very cheap and makes an exceedingly strong house. The ceiling joists are carried out and spiked to the ends of the rafters, which makes an additional point of stiffness for the roof. Rafters are notched about one and a half

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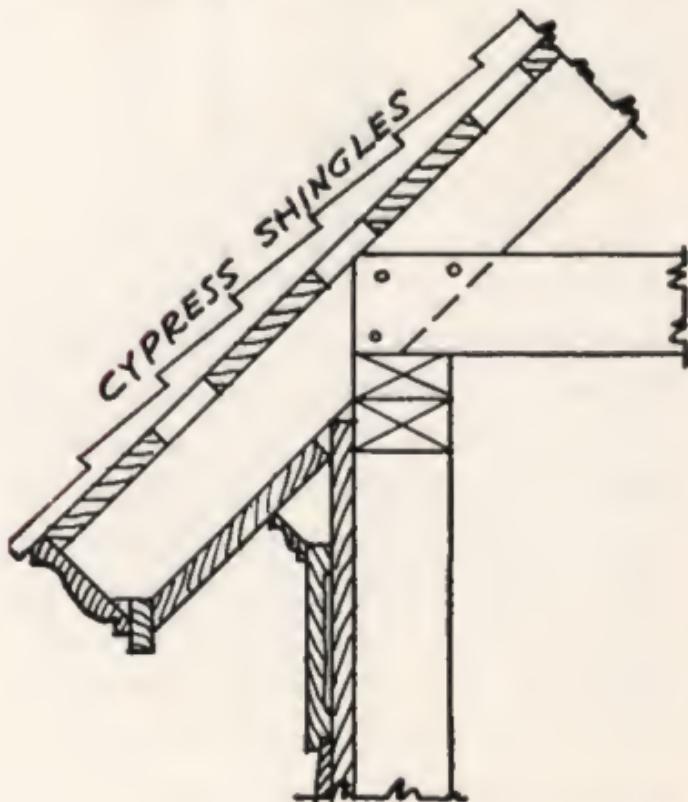
inches, so that the notch sits on the plate. This is called the "seat cut."

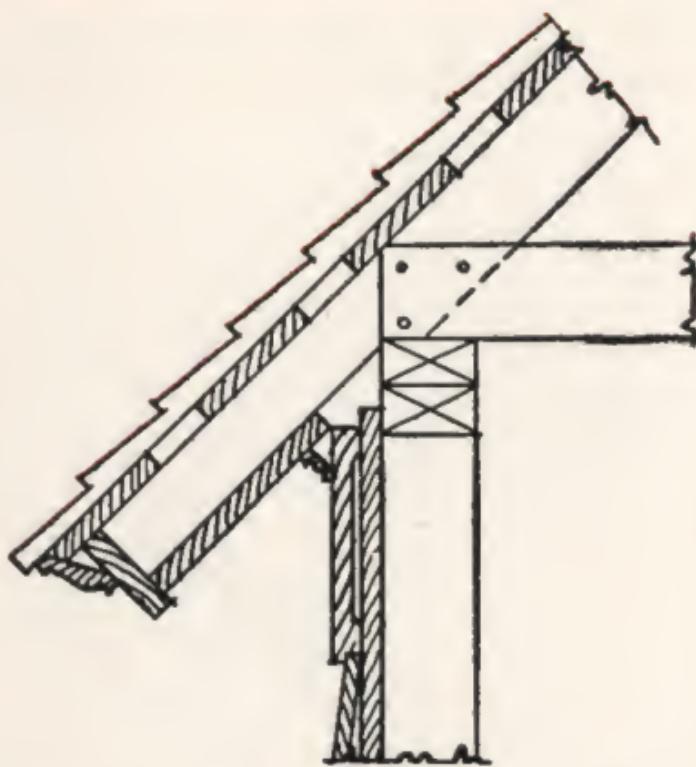


## **C O R N I C E**

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Fig. 4 shows three of the most approved forms of cornice construction for a country house. You will observe that the middle drawing exemplifies the point made in Fig. 3, or might do so if the ceiling joists were dropped a





little so that they could be carried through to meet the ends of the rafters. Nos. 1 and 3 of these three cornices show what is commonly called the open cornice, a style which is exceedingly popular in bungalows and fancy cottages, although No. 2 shows, perhaps, the most substantial of any of the three; however, this one is in-

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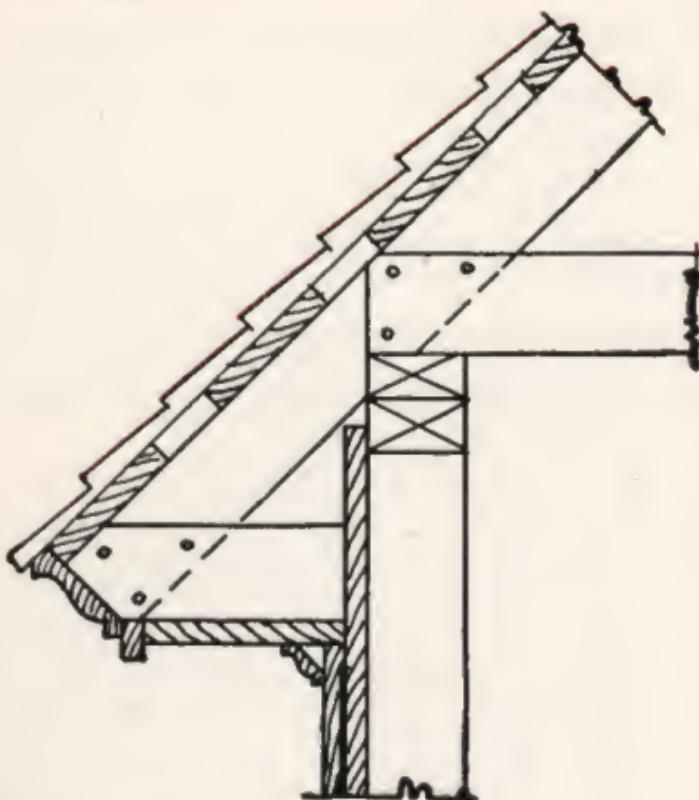
tended to be used on a more pretentious house than either of the others.

No explanation is needed of the method for placing the different members of the cornice here shown. Anyone can see how the fascia, plancher and moulding pieces go on.

In this connection it is well for the builder to remember that these parts are exposed to all sorts and conditions of weather. Second only to shingles and siding, the cornice will succumb to rain and shine, wet and dry, heat and cold, and it is always well to use a wood that is as much proof as possible against these changing conditions. No wood now on the market is so impervious to the weather, none shrink or swell so little and none are so long exempt from rot influences as is Cypress. Every house that is built today on which wood shingles, wood cornice and

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**DEPRECIATION**

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wood clap-boards are used should not have these parts built of anything except Cypress. Cypress takes paint as well as basswood and it holds it even better, but if one chooses to leave his house without paint and let it "weather" into that beautiful gray so much sought after now in artistic con-

**INVEST—DON'T  
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

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struction, he would be very foolish to use other wood than Cypress. This marvelous lumber seems to have been created to resist all rot influences.

Then there is the case of Cypress siding that lasted 91 years on a house, and was sound to the end. It never was painted; it had the distinction of being *once* whitewashed. It was nearly 8 inches wide, and the lower half was nearly worn away by the action of the elements—but it showed no signs of rot. Sound on the job to the last. Some record—91 years.

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Remember—it is heart Cypress that does the *longest* lasting. But the *sap*-wood of Cypress will outlast any other sapwood.

## **S H I N G L E S**

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As for shingles, there is no longer any argument regarding Cypress. The books of authority are filled with evidence of the long life of Cypress shingles. The United States government, in bulletin 95 of its forestry reports, has gone on record with instances showing that roofs of Cypress shingles have lasted as much as 250 years, with the *house still inhabited*. It is safe to say that a good Cypress roof is an insurance policy against repairs or renewal for as long a term as 50 years or more, and that is putting the case very mildly.

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Cypress shingles are not kiln dried to death, to make them light and save freight, as are some shingles.

## **KITCHEN CUPBOARD**

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Every farmer should show Fig. 5 to his wife, or rather if he wants to avoid all family complications he would do well to see that she does not get a look at it. So sure as the housewife on the farm sees that illustration, just so sure will she demand one exactly like it in her kitchen, or in the pantry if she has a large one, (and if she has *not* a large one she surely deserves it.)

This illustration is so full and complete that really little need be said regarding it. It might be well, however, to mention incidentally that the flour bin, instead of tipping back, as is usually the case, is made on a quarter circle and simply swings out. The illustration shows very fully how this is to be constructed. Alongside of the flour bin is a closet

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**CYPRESS KITCHEN CABINET, HOME-MADE**

*Page Twenty-eight*

**INVEST—DON'T SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

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with two quite large doors, in which may be kept pots, kettles, frying-pans and other kitchen utensils that the housewife does not want to put into her cupboard proper.

It again becomes our duty to warn the prospective builder that Cypress is the only wood to use in building this splendid addition to the wife's kitchen. The kitchen atmosphere is more or less charged with steam and other forms of moisture, so that it is desirable to have the cupboard built of a wood that resists, to a considerable degree, the action of moisture. No other lumber may be compared with Cypress in this regard. Besides, Cypress has a very handsome grain and makes a much handsomer finish than Southern pine, and it has no resin to "stew out" and blemish the wood.

## **ABOUT STAIR CONSTRUCTION**

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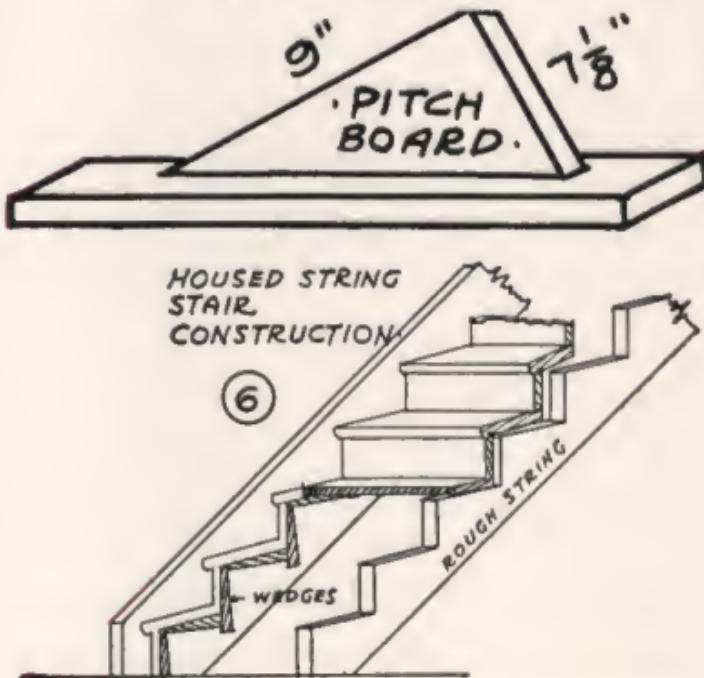
Probably there is no one other operation in the building of a house which balls-up so many carpenters as that of stair construction. We hear about its being an easy job and one of the simplest of all, but it is fair to say that more carpenters fall down on building a set of stairs than on any other work they are called upon to perform.

In Fig. 6 we are showing you a set of stairs, one side of which is "housed in," the other side open. By the term "housed in" we mean that one side is built against the wall and the treads and risers are set into the string. We think the detail drawings shown are sufficient for almost any carpenter to follow. You will notice that wedges are used in order that the

## "BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS

treads and risers shall not become loose where they are set into the string. Where the stair is open these members may be nailed to the string, but when they are "housed in" the nail does not seem to operate sufficiently.

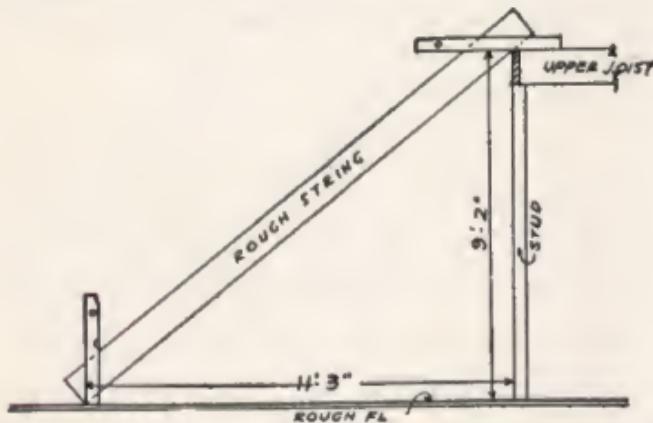
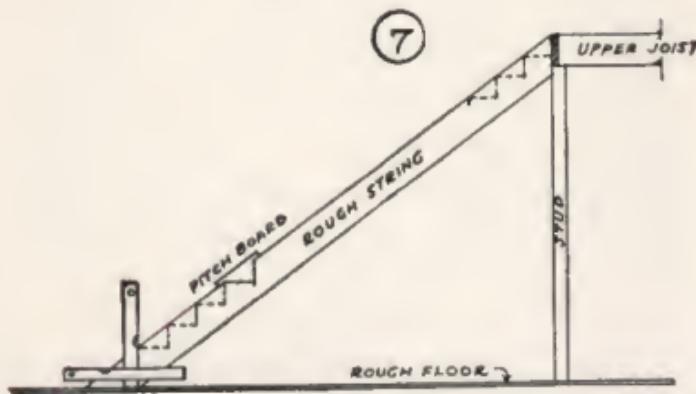
Where the stair is set between two walls and the only finish is on the treads and risers, the process is more simple. Then it becomes largely a matter of sawing



# CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

for the accomodation of these two members. This is well shown in Fig. 7 of the supplement, together with the "pitch board" which is made in advance and by which the notchings of the strings are sawed.

In this kind of a stair the strings



SHORT CUTS FOR LAYING OUT A STRAIGHT STAIR.

**INVEST - DON'T  
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are usually set up in the rough and fitted top and bottom. Then the distance is measured and the width of the risers made to accommodate the number of stairs intended to be put in. For instance, if you want 15 risers, which is the usual number for a straight-up stair from the main floor to the second floor, the distance is divided into 15 equal spaces.

We take pleasure at this point in suggesting the use of **CYPRESS** as a finishing lumber. It may not be advisable to use it for the treads in your stairs, if you can secure hardwood like oak, but for any other purpose it undoubtedly has no superior and in other soft woods it is doubtful if it has an equal. The grain is free and wide and the coloring varied and exceedingly attractive. No other soft wood may be at all mentioned as comparable to **CYPRESS**.

## **FRAMING THE BARN**

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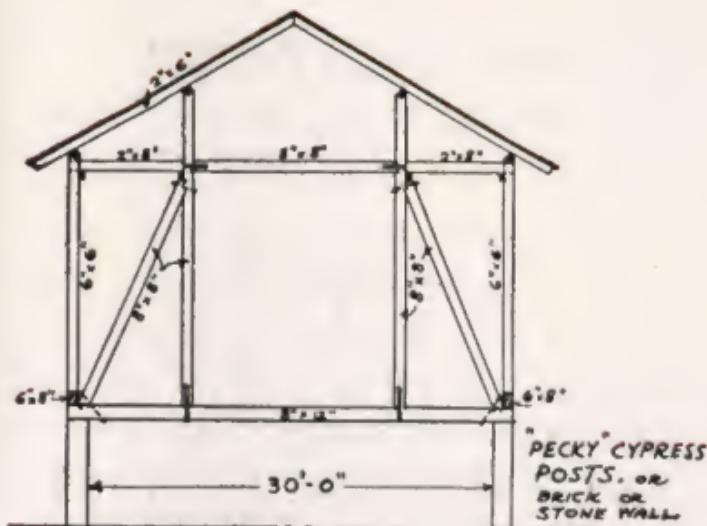
### **Barn Without Basement Posts**

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In order that the end of the barn may be more or less open, as regards heavy framing timbers, and to avoid posts in the basement, the style of construction represented in Fig. 8 of the supplement is here suggested. This is a pure truss construction; one that is strong and stiff; will carry all the hay or other fodder that may be put into it, and will not sag. At the same time it leaves the basement free of obstructing posts or other supports. The outside wall carries everything that is needed.

The foundation for the basement, if it is carried up to the framing, should be of rubble stone or brick. Cement is not here recommended for any such use. A good form of basement con-

## "BUILD BUT USE CYPRESS



TRUSS FOR BARN  
WITHOUT BASEMENT POSTS

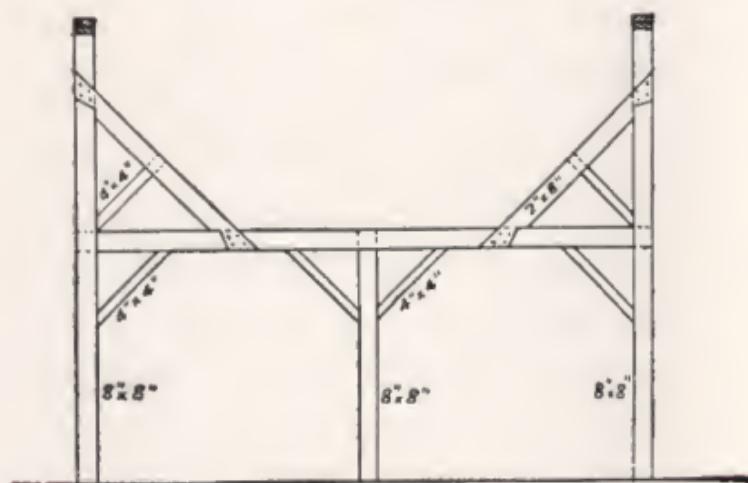
(8)

struction, however, is that of heavy "pecky" Cypress posts, set upon a stone wall that just clears the ground level. Of course the wall, whether it is carried up to the body of the barn or simply brought to the ground surface, should be well set in the ground, safely below the frost line.

## TO PREVENT SPREADING

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The form of bracing shown in Fig. 9 is warranted by the best architects to prevent the spreading of the timbers in a barn. While this form of construction leaves the end of the barn largely open for the operation of a hay fork, it also has been found to be very stiff and the braces are so placed



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BRACING TO PREVENT OUTWARD SPREADING

## **"BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS**

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that the frame will carry any kind of a load, either on the inside or upon the roof. It is probable that more barns spread because of a great weight of snow on the roof than because of an overload of hay and other fodder on the inside.

The architects who furnished the plans for this booklet are men of wide experience and their plans have been used in every state in the Union. They declare, without any qualification, that this form of construction, if followed in all details, will hold the structure as first built, without any warping or spreading.

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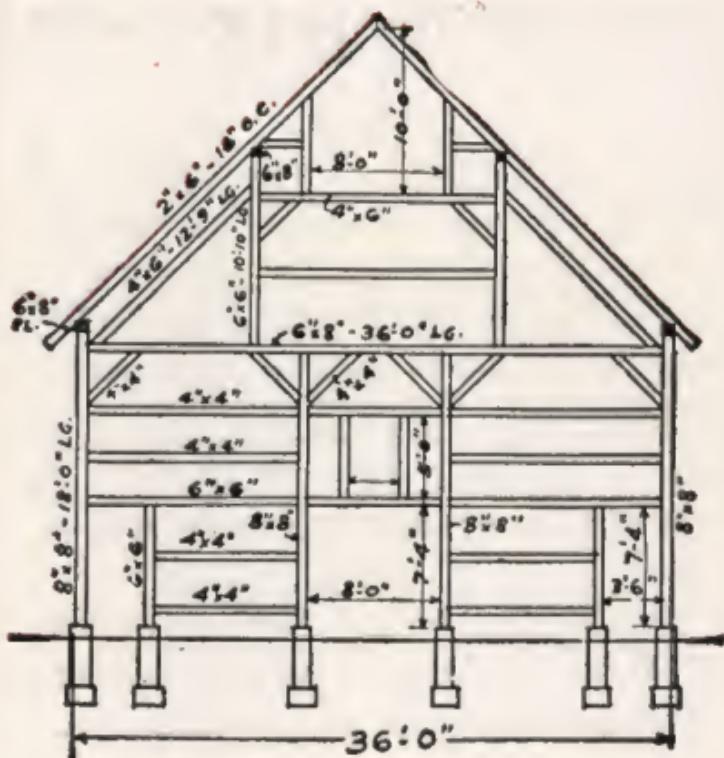
Send for Vol. 4, Cypress Pocket Library—it is the Barn Book. Plans and Specifications for three barns and a horse barn.

## A GOOD HAY BARN

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Fig. 10, with its two illustrations, shows the construction of a regulation hay barn. While it is true that many of the best farmers—in fact nearly all of them—are now using silos and are putting away less hay than they formerly did, it is equally true that every farm, if it will be kept in a proper state of fertility, must grow a large amount of hay. In this barn the timbers are not so heavy as in the ones shown in Figs. 8 and 9. It is really more of a balloon construction. Here an opening for the hay fork must be high up in the peak and the track which carries the fork must be up next to the ridge-pole, otherwise the cross beams would interpose.

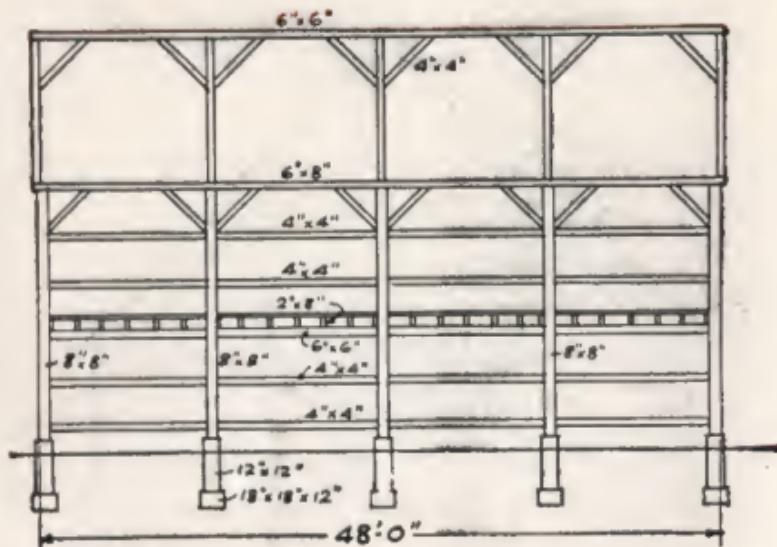
This building calls for much more sawing and joining than the ones shown in Figs. 8 and 9, but



(10)

many farmers seem to prefer it. It will be seen that it has a main floor and a full second floor. Of course if one prefers he may open up a part of the second floor so as to have the bays extend down to the main floor, or even to the bottom of the basement. There

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are many changes that may be made in this without disturbing the general plan of construction, which is regarded as exceedingly strong and capable of carrying any load that will be committed to it.

This kind of construction calls for heavy support in the basement. The posts should be set either on a stone wall or under-pinning may be provided for each post in a large flat stone, well bedded in mortar, below frost line.

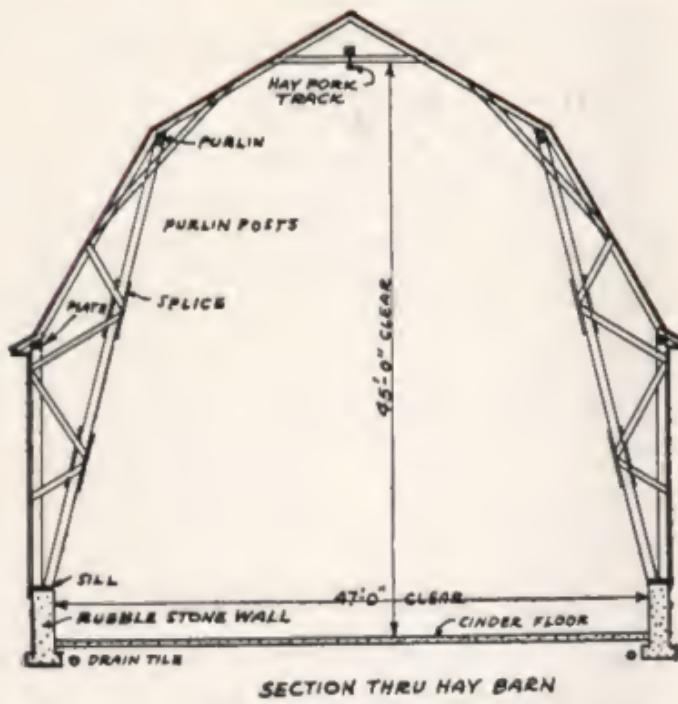
## **SELF-SUPPORTING ROOF**

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There are many forms of self-supporting roof construction, but the detail shown as Fig. 11 in the supplement to this booklet is undoubtedly one of the very best that is made. This is strong enough for the support of any amount of fodder in the barn and the roof cannot sag nor come down. Besides it is guaranteed by architects to withstand any considerable gale of wind.

Of course girders will have to be strung across if the building is to be sided up and down, and these should be made of good, stiff material, else the hay or other fodder which may be stored in the barn will cause the sides to bulge. A glance at this system of framing is enough to satisfy any one at all familiar with mechanics that

# CYPRESS BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS"



it is absolutely safe. This is intended for a hay barn. It would not do for a cattle barn, as the diagonal or purline posts would be in the way. However, this is much cheaper to build than would be a cross construction. Besides it has the additional advantage of leaving the interior of the structure entirely open.

**INVEST—DON'T  
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

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## **A CHEAP, GOOD PLANK TRUSS**

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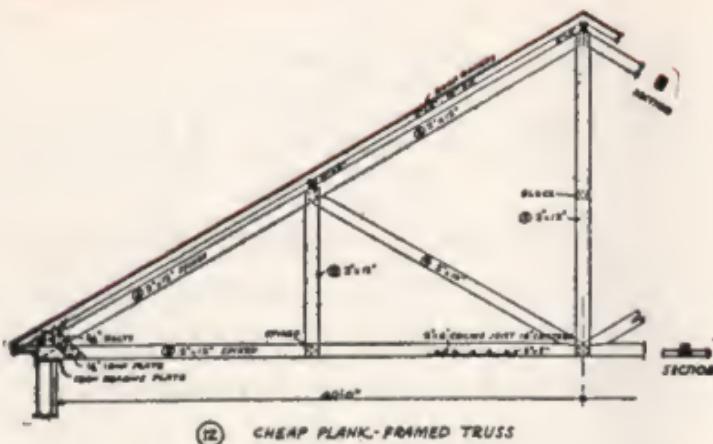
This is shown in Fig. 12 of the supplement and it is accounted one of the best and perhaps the cheapest of all truss construction where a considerable space is to be covered. If this plan is followed in its details it is guaranteed by architects to carry a roof over an expanse of 40 feet and never sag. We think it especially good.

As will be seen, this is made of 2x12 planks spiked together, and great care should be taken in breaking joints with these planks. No two ends should come within five or six feet of each other. This roof is claimed to be able to carry any amount of snow that may come upon it.

This kind of construction is seldom used in a barn, although it may be so applied. These wide

# CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

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trussed roofs are generally placed over halls and other wide buildings of that nature.

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## A S T O L U M B E R

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In this booklet we have not recommended Cypress for heavy framing timbers to any considerable extent; in fact, we do not specify Cypress as necessarily better than a great many other available woods for carrying heavy loads, although Cypress is admirably adapted to such uses and few

## **"BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS**

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woods will better stand the strain for all time than will the "wood eternal." We prefer, where the framing is well covered and thoroughly protected against moisture, to suggest the advisability of using that material which is ordinarily used in your community for this purpose. This may be Norway pine, yellow pine, hemlock, or some other wood, the only point being that it must be strong enough not only to carry the load, but to continue to carry it. Cypress has its special uses, as has every kind of wood.

But wherever the wood is exposed to the action of weather, or where moisture is liable to be attracted, be this in siding, cornice or shingles, we unqualifiedly recommend Cypress. It has no equal for these uses.

Cypress shingles are known to have been in use on a roof for more than 200 years, and a Cy-

# CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

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press roof in splendid condition and doing service without repairs after 100 years of use, is not at all unusual. This is especially true in the South Atlantic states, the Gulf Coast country and around Long Island, New York, and parts of New England, where Cypress shingles have been in use since the very earliest settlements.

(See Vol. 1, Cypress Pocket Library, with full U. S. Govt. Rept., for detailed historic cases cited above—and other valuable official data on Cypress, "the wood eternal.")

As to Cypress siding, the government report says: "It practically wears out before it will rot."

For barn floors and stable floors the same is true. The Cypress planking goes on lasting years and years and years when other woods would have crumbled in decay.

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Send for Vol. 20, Cypress Pocket Library. It contains plans for 8 farm outbuildings. Free as blazes.

## AN IMPORTANT FACT:

### **"ALL-HEART" CYPRESS SHOULD BE A FEW WORDS EXPLAINING WHY SPECIFIED FOR NON-ROT USAGES.**

All trees, in terms of lumber contents, consist of two parts, the "heart" material, or mature wood constituting the inner bulk of the trunk, and the series of rings (of solid wood—not bark) known as "sap," which vary in thickness from one inch to four inches, or thicker, and which are the newer growth, and which, in due course, will become an addition to the "heart" wood, and be, in turn, replaced by still newer "sap" growth beneath the bark of the expanding trunk.

The "heart-wood" of almost all trees is somewhat darker in color than the "sap-wood," and in most species—is easily distinguishable.

"*Sap*" cypress, like the *sap* part of all other woods, is less solid and compact and therefore is not recommended for special endurance against decay. It has not yet enough of the singular essence known as "*cypressene*" to adequately protect it from decay germs, and in this respect is not conspicuously more enduring than the corresponding part of other trees. The "**HEART-WOOD**" OF THE CYPRESS is, however, thoroughly impregnated ("vaccinated," as it were), and it is the **ALL-HEART WOOD OF CYPRESS** that has made its historic fame as "the wood eternal."

It is obvious that for numerous uses the *sap* material is just as good as the heart, but for those uses where resistance to decay is a vital factor it is essential that "**ALL-HEART**" be specified. Best let your contractor or dealer know that you know this, when ordering.

**CYPRESS** **SPECIFY IT—**  
**INSIST ON IT**

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Whether planning a Bungalow, a Mansion, a Farm, a Sleeping-porch, a boat or just a Fence—remember—“If you build of CYPRESS you build but once.”

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We want you to investigate the merits of CYPRESS for use in hundreds of ways, and believe we can give you real help. We do not recommend Cypress for EVERY purpose—other woods are better for some uses. We recommend Cypress ONLY WHERE IT CAN PROVE ITSELF THE “ONE BEST WOOD” for the given case. Will you write our “ALL-ROUND HELPS” Department?

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**Southern CYPRESS Mfrs.<sup>2</sup>**  
Assn., New Orleans, La. and  
Jacksonville, Florida

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*Insist on CYPRESS from your local dealer.  
If he hasn't it, let us know immediately.*

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**Send for Vol. 22 — TANKS & SILOS**  
(No plans—but much valuable data)

CROSBY  CHICAGO

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# CYPRESS

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"



**BUY YOUR CYPRESS  
OF YOUR OWN LUMBERMAN  
HE HAS IT—OR WILL GET IT**

**INSIST ON GENUINE  
"TIDEWATER" CYPRESS.**

**IDENTIFY IT BY THIS TRADE-  
MARK IN THE END OF EVERY  
BOARD AND ON EVERY BUNDLE**

